CORN CROP OF THIS YEAR

IT IS ESTIMATED AS AT LEAST TWO BILLION BUSHELS.

Loss by Western Floods Is Relatively Very Small-Late Seeding May Bring Up the Average Materially.

Oscar K. Lyle, in New York Herald.

In treating the probabilities of the corn crop in the United States in 1903, it is in order to present, for comparison, the crop in the last year. It is well to do this, that one may the more intelligently pass upon any present impairments in their bearing on the general result, in how far they may reduce the probable crop. Such a premise is of assistance in passing on present indi-

The corn crops of the world, in each year, are roundly 2,800,000,000 bushels. The percentages produced in the several countries are as follows: United States, 74.9; Canada, .9; Mexico, 3.6; Europe, 16.4; South America, 2.7, and Africa and Australia, 1.5. The principal producing country in Europe is Hungary, and not much is raised outside of the Danubian districts. The South American crop is mainly in Argentina.

As will be seen, the United States raises mearly three-fourths of the whole. In wheat the United States raises but 221/2 per cent. This is one exhibit of the importance of the American corn crop. Corn is the most valuable of our productions. Our cotton

crop is largely dependent upon it. It is the keystone of our agricultural prosperity; the one crop we can least afford to lose. The crop of 1902 was not the largest the United States has produced. In its measure-

ment it was a large crop. Officially it was 2,523,648,312 bushels from 94,043,613 acres. To grasp what these figures mean, the acreage, In square miles, is 146,983, and an area sufficiently large to make a band nearly six miles wide around the earth's largest circumference; an area larger than is contained in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illibushels, it means 3,154,500 cars, making a serves on March 1 were near 1,200,000,000. line of freight cars 23,900 miles long, that would nearly girdle the earth at the equa-

The land area of the seven surplus States, use, is 265,817,600 acres. In 1902 these States had 18.3 per cent. of this acreage in corn, for the entire country. In detail, the several surplus States had the following percentages of their land surface in corn: Ohio, 12.3; Indiana, 19.7; Illinois, 26.9; Iowa, 26.1; Missouri, 15.5; Kansas, 14.2; Nebraska, 15.9. If lands not in cultivation-lands in forest, cities, railways, etc.-are excluded, these percentages are possibly doubled. This is another evidence of the crop's importance. In these States the crop in 1902 was as fol-

AUWS.		
Acres.	Yield.	Crop.
Ohio3,200,224	38.0	121,608,512
Indiana4,520,637	37.9	171,332,142
Illinois	38.7	372,436,416
Iowa	32.0	297,686,016
Missouri6,775,195	39.0	264,222,605
Kansas	29.9	222,805,621
Nebraska7,817,962	32.3	252,520,173

Totals48,692,071 1,702,621,485 In relation to the total crop, these States had 51.7 per cent. of the entire area and raised 67.4 per cent. of the total bushels. Their per capita production, with a population estimated to be 20,340,000 and about one-fourth of the present population of the United States, was 3.7 bushels; in all other States but 13.7 bushels.

THIS YEAR'S CROP.

The area planted for the crop of 1903 is an that three-fourths of it had seeding by June | day that the cross triumphed over the 1. The remaining one-fourth-or, approxi- crescent, that Christianity vanquished the most affected to mar the general prospect. | signal victory when King John of England And right here we enter the threshold of was compelled by his barons to sign the the crop indication. Probably 70,000,000 acres | Magna Charta. But the crowning achieve- for every kind of crockery but thick heavy | sycamore poles, were falling, and the at least had timely planting, for only in parts of the surplus States does there ap- this hemisphere, when on July 4, 1776, the pear to have been highly unfavorable and

Should the acreage for this year's crop be reduced to 80,000,000, which I do not be- throughout the world. lieve will be the case, it would be a reduction of 15 per cent. from the figures of last year. It would mean the loss of an area equivalent to 21,943 square miles, an area constituting one-half of the land surface of the State of Missouri. It would mean as many acres as were in corn in the States of | Soliman was a Persian Sultan and was Indiana and Illinois in 1902, or as many as were in corn in Missouri and Kansas in

the yield of corn per acre was as low as sign the Magna Charta, the English proto-16.7, an average yield has been 24.52 bushels type of our own Declaration of Independfor ten years. In but one year of the ten forming this average was it under 20 bushels. It was 19.38 in the calamitous year of of Florida, in the year 1584, was discovered | place. M, when the official crop was declared 1,212,770,652 bushels. Assuming 80,000,000 acres only for this year, this average production of 24.52 stands for 1,961,000,000 bushels.

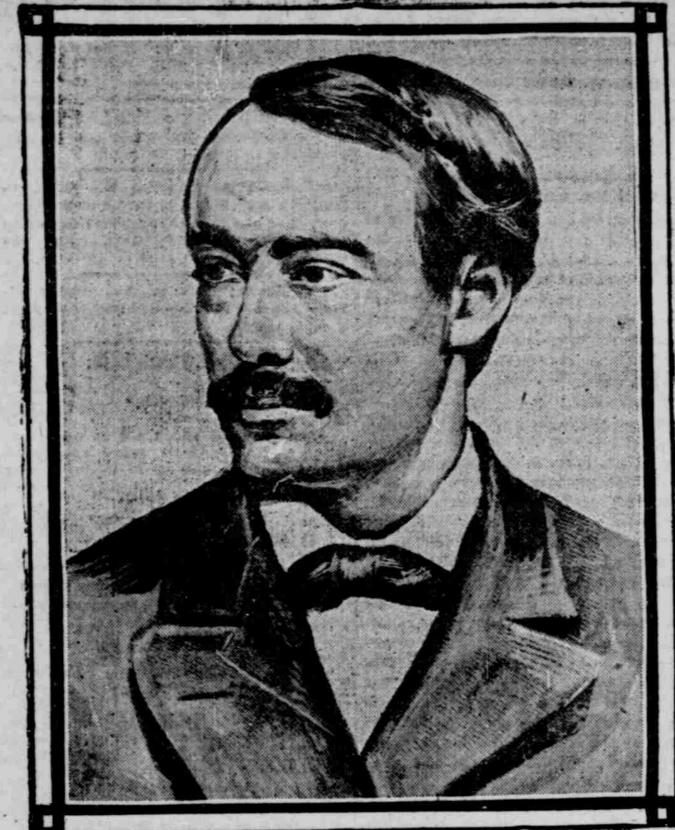
There are good reasons why we will have no such reduction as to 80,000,000 acres. The damage districts are not general. As already intimated, the area outside of the sur-This is probably not lessened in this year. bled at Whitehall and Cromwell delegated their chairs to them for fifteen years. Under the incentive of a high price it may increase. If, then, we place so large a loss as roundly 14,000,000 acres from | Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, last year in the surplus States, it means | Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and nearly 30 per cent. of their corn area. This is so large, so much in excess of any pessimistic view, that it calls for no entertain-

at a result, from employment of a method I onies, with veto power, and a grand council submit that much decreases its importo consist of from two to seven members tance. In looking at the map of the flooded from each colony, chosen by the assemlands in the corn areas appear to be along about 1,500 miles of river-say from Cairo to have power to control Indian affairs, to Burlington, on the Mississippi; the Missouri | raise and equip forces for colonial defense to Omaha; the Kaw, the Des Moines and | and to lay taxes therefor. The Crown reart of the Ohio, and some smaller contrib- jected the plan, because it gave too much sting streams. In a generous treatment I power to the colonies; but it was one of the will call it 2,000 miles, and give to this length a width of three miles, exclusive of the river area, when not in flood. We have exactly twenty-two years before the Declathen 6,000 square miles, or 3,840,000 acres. I ration of Independence, but was afterward question if two-thirds of this is in cultiva- rejected by both the colonists and the tion, or one-third has been in corn. Assum- | Crown. ing one-third as corn area, or, say, 1,300,000 acres, a yield of thirty bushels means 39,-000,000 bushels. And this is a fair measurement of corn possibly lost by floods, if no corn at all is produced in this area. It is probable some of it will raise corn. thirty-nine times before that body until it was finally adopted. Entire separation from England was not at first thought of A REASONABLE VIEW.

year. There is a greater loss, however, in from the North to the South caused the the saturated districts elsewhere that were | South also to change her views. The North not in condition for planting. In this re- toward independence by a resolution to congard Iowa has suffered most. Advices from | cur with those in the other colonies in dethat State claim a three-quarters crop. This can mean a loss of two million acres. A further loss may be in the yield from late planting, but this feature is only conjecture at this time. There have been some losses similar to those made in Iowa in other States, but when we try to find as much as five million acres we are in difficulty. There has been delay in planting, and there may be as much as ten million acres that were seeded from two to three weeks later than usual, but it must be remembered that there is usually a fair margin in the fall when corn is safe. The season decides this. It is not given to man to know. This we do know, however, that seldom have we had a crop so largely damaged by frost as to give it practical failure. For speculative ends it is the easy practice to exaggerate any defects. Often great detriment is more fanciful than real, and

this appears a fitting time for considering it.
The crop of 1902 was not the largest ever produced. There was every incentive that it should be. The country was bare. Farms were in sore need of their great essential. The price was high and stimulating, the season generally favorable. The crop, however, was late in maturing and late in availability. Its use began with October. A scarcity of animals to feed, as evidenced in lessened packing and the high prices of meats; the finest and most prolonged fall pasturage in years; a mild winter, and ample stores of cheaper feeding stuffs admitted of great economies in the use of corn. from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, and on July Farmers were disposed to good holdings 4, 1817, the construction of the Eric canal against contingencies of a following crop, was begun in the neighborhood of Rome, and the price prevented waste. With these N. Y. Thomas Jefferson, third President of

TO PROSECUTE RECREANT OFFICIALS



CHARLES J. BONAPARTE

Mr. Bonaparte, who is a Baltimore lawyer, has been appointed by Attorney General Knox to act as special counsel for the prosecution of all offenders detected in wrongdoing in the Postoffice Department. He is a lawyer of recognized ability and great energy.

mained on the farms on March 1, 1903, may the same day John Adams died. He was be classified among the many errors in of- born in 1735, and was the second President | plished. The small sum of money which nois and one-fourth of Iowa, and all in ficial statistics. We are asked to believe of the United States. corn. If in a single bulk of shelled corn the in a greater consumption in five months, base of a square mile. If in carloads of 800 for 150 days. It is my opinion that the re-Deliveries by farmers were restrained by grain, a scarcity of cars during the winter, bad roads in the spring, and later by a tendency to hold on an impaired crop promise My allusion to this feature is to present the probability that a fair reserve may cancel ome shortage in the coming crop. The export figures are small in comparison with good crops in the past, and there is not the supply in commercial cribbing as in former years. High prices are a great check on consumption. At this time, with crop adbefore me from representative districts. I believe a crop not under two billions is a conservative estimate. There can be conditions to change this either way. The situation is probably more hopeful than promising. A few bright days and a seasonal warming up will dispel much of the present anxiety.

EVER GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Many Historic Events Have Occurred on that Day in July.

New York Tribune. The fourth day of July has had a significant place in the history of all ages and nations-more so, probably, than any other date in the calendar. It has witnesed the birth of new nations, grand scientific discoveries and the evolution of new principles, and it has also seen the fall of proud monarchies and the death of ancient instiunknown quantity. It is a general estimate tutions, customs and laws. It was on this mately, 18,500,000 acres-is to be treated as infidel, and right and justice achieved a the edges of the dishes that have been ment of this day of days was reserved for trumpet blast proclaiming liberty and equality to all men was sent re-echoing

> On July 4, 1097, in the battle of Dorylaeum, in Phrygia, the Moslems under Soliman were defeated by the Crusaders. This battle ended the fighting in Asia Minor.

succeeded by Sheik Ali Khan.

It was on July 4, 1215, that King John of England was compelled by his barons to type of our own Declaration of Independence. The American continent, just north on Jaly 4, by Amidias and Barlow, English explorers and navigators, who sailed along Walter Raleigh. Formal possession was taken for the British Queen and the land was delivered over to the use of Sir Walter Raleigh. Sixty-nine years thereafter, on July 4, the Barebones Parliament assem-At the instance of the Lords the trade Maryland met at Albany on June 19, 1754, to arrange a treaty with the Six Nations. They also proceeded to consider a plan of colonial union proposed by Franklin and Much loss is attributed to Western floods. adopted in the same year on July 4. It pro-In considering this feature I have arrived vided for a president general of all the colblies, to serve three years. These should

On the immortal 4th of the year, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress. It was by the colonies. New England wished it This is not 2 per cent. of the crop of last The seat of war having in 1776 been changed claring independence; this occurred on April 22, 1776. Virginia on May 17, 1776, prepared the title of the decument by directing her representatives to propose in Con-

gress a "Declaration of Independence." Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert C. Livingston were the committee appointed to draft the declaration. The draft was formulated almost entirely by Jefferson. Before July 1 Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey had instructed their delegates to vote against the declaration. These instructions were rescinded. South Carolina. came over to the majority. Delaware's vote, at first divided, was cast in the affirmative. The declaration was therefore adopted by the unanimous vote of twelve States, New York alone not voting, on July 4, 1776. The New York convention afterward ratified the declaration and the engrossed copy was signed on Aug. 2. The declaration sets forth the rights of man, and the colonies enumerate their grievances against the British government and declare 'that these United colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent An expedition from Virginia, under Maj.

tured the British fort at Kaskaskia, Ill. and on the same day the massacre at Wyoming took place. On July 4, 1781, Williamsburg, Va., was evacuated by the British, under Cornwallis, while he was making his retreat from Richmond to the sea. On July 4, 1864, ninety-nine years ago, the first mall stage began running once a week several features restricting consumption the the United States, who was born in Monti-declaration that but 1,650,600,000 bushels re- cello, Va., in 1743, died on July 4, 1826. On

George Rogers Clark, on July 4, 1778, cap-

On July 4, 1828, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, laid the first rail of the dent died on July 4-James Monroe, fifth present club. President of the United States-in 1831. On July 4, 1845, Texas was annexed to the United States by a convention of the citizens ratifying the action of the United States Senate. In 1848 on July 4 a treaty of peace with Mexico was proclaimed at Washington. On the same day, in the same year, the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington monument at Washington took place. The ceremony

was performed by President Polk. On July 4, 1851, Daniel Webster made the oration at the cornerstone laying for the extension of the United States Capitol. The members of what was termed the Kansas Free State Legislature assembled at Topeka on July 4, 1856, but were dispersed by United States troops by direction of Colonel Sumner.

The statue of Washington in Union Square was dedicated on July 4, 1856, and on July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant. Five years thereafter, on the same day, the Burlingame treaty with China was signed at Washington, and on the same day the President of the United States issued an amnesty proclamation pardoning all rebels not under presentment or indictment in United States courts. On July 4, 1884, a monument to Francis Scott Key was unveiled in Golden Gate

Park, San Francisco. The above are only a few of the more significant achievements of the "Glorious Fourth," the results of which are being felt with increased force in all parts of the world as the years roll by and the love of liberty becomes stronger and stronger.

To Mend Broken China.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. In mending broken china rub the edge of the china or glass with the beaten white of an egg. Tie very finely powdered quick lime in a muslin bag, and sift it thick over previously rubbed with the egg. Match and bind the pieces together, and let it remain bound several weeks. This is good cement glass and coarse earthenware; the former storms were making short work of the match the broken edges, bind both tight substantial frames of Oregon pine, and put together, and let them remain until the the original tiles back into place. It has paint becomes dry and hard.

To make good cement for crockery, the church (founded in 1776 by the great apospieces should be matched and bound togeth- the of California, Fray Junipero Serra). It er tight, then put in cold milk and the milk set where it will boil for half an hour; great church which was injured in the then take it from the fire, and let the crockery remain until the milk is cold. Let the crockery remain bound for several weeks. The Chinese method of mending of twelve-foot cloisters. It has further broken china is to grind thin glass on a painter's stone till it is reduced to an impalpable powder; then beat it with the white of an egg to a froth, and lay it on the edge of the broken pieces, match and bind them together firmly, and let them remain several weeks. It is not at all likely it will ever break again in the same

In Memoriam. The pen falls idle from my anxious hand; Oh, I am dumb who have too much to say, Too great, too fine the tribute I would pay For any words my fellows understand. come as one who overlong hath planned To stand unshamed in his Beloved's way, And with fair words his passion to betray, Yet, at the last, by love itself unmanned, Finds no speech but "I love you," and too fain For eloquence, is still my utter bliss. Oh, friend, as mute from every strength, my pain That finds no speech to pierce Death's silences, Only I cry "I loved you," and again "I loved you," and I have no word but this.

-Theodosia Garrison, in Everybody's Maga-

MISSIONS CALIFORNIA

LANDMARKS CLUB BUSY WITH WORK OF THEIR RESTORATION.

Buildings That Were More Than Churches and Are Monuments to Heroic Priests.

Los Angeles Letter in Philadelphia Press. The comparatively recent decision of the Court of The Hague in regard to the Pious Fund has brought again before the public eye those grand old structures, the California missions. In line with these monumental remains of the past the work of an institution which for several years has quietly and modestly pursued its labor of love has been made public. The Landmarks Club of California, and the work which it has done in the preserving of the old missions from a shameful decay, is a matter of great pride to the people of the Golden State, and their work is being emulated by the organization of similar institutions throughout the entire West. The dream of the club-in fact, it may be said, the wildest dream-is about to come true. It has been definitely decided that in the distribution of the Pious Fund every mission building, where there is an Indian mission, will be rebuilt, or, at least, repaired. This will include San Diego, San Juan Capistrai and nearly every mission from Cape San Lucas to Benicia. The Landmarks Club is interesting in

that it is almost entirely the work of one man, Charles F. Lummis, of Los Angeles. The club was incorporated in December, 1896, "to conserve the old missions and other historic landmarks of southern California." It was founded by Charles F. Lummis, who is still the president. A somewhat earlier attempt to arrest the spoliation and decay of the missions had been made under the leadership of Miss Tessa L. Kelso, then city librarian of Los Angeles, but, owing to her departure for the East, no real work was ever accomhad been raised and the collection of lantern slides made by this organization were subsequently turned over to the Land-Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Another Presi- marks Club. This was the nucleus of the Mr. Lummis having long been interested

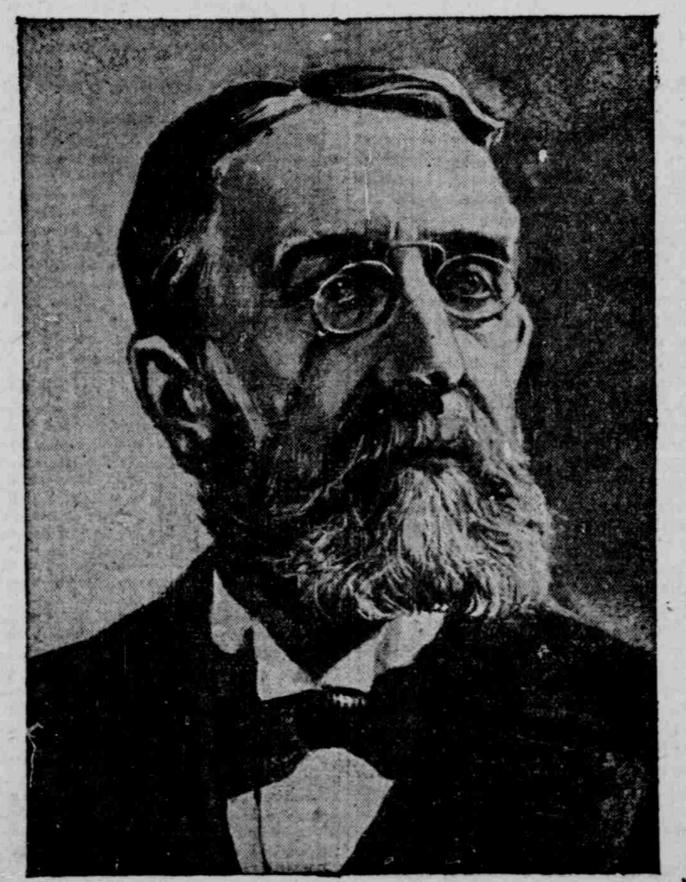
in California lore, conceived the idea of organizing a club. He began to systematically agitate the question, and in a short time collected an enthusiastic following. The club was at once incorporated under the laws of California, and has been actively at work ever since. It promptly secured long leases upon the old missions where work was most needed, and now holds leases on the missions of San Juan Capistrano, San Fernando Rey de Espana and At these three and at the mother mission of San Diego the club has made over \$5,000 worth of protective repairs. It has among other things put on about three acres of roofs. In all, \$6,000 has been raised, being derived mostly by personal contributions. The annual membership fee of the club is \$1, and already there have been several thousand dollars contributed in this manner. There are thirty-six life members, who have given \$25 or more apiece. The club has two honorary life members-Miss Kelso and Richard Egan, of Capistrano, who even earlier did much at his own cost to protect the beautiful monument of a romantic past at that place.

REPAIRING AN ANCIENT MISSION.

The first great work of the club was done

at Capistrano, beginning in 1896. This mission, one of the most beautiful of all, and one of the noblest of ruins of the United States, was in a lamentable state of decay. In five years more nothing would have been left except a mere jumble of walls, ruined beyond all hope of repair. To-day, thanks to the efforts of the club, every building which was standing at Capistrano when the club was organized will be saved. All the most important ones a substantial manner that they will stand for another 100 years. All the tile roofs, which were laid on poor cotton wood and cannot be cemented with anything; for the adobe walls thus left unprotected. The latter white paint will answer. Paint and | club has replaced these rotted frames with repaired the monastery and the original has buttressed the breaking dome of the earthquake of 1812 and blown up by gunpowder in the '60s. It has entirely reroofed with timber and asphalt some 450 feet removed some hundred tons of debris and braced with steel rods and turn-buckers Mission has been fenced in, a windmill and well have been provided and the foliage and flowers have been well taken care of. A new roof (of old tiles) has just been put on the refectory, and the club is now reroofing a 112-foot building to the front and west of the monastery. In all, about \$2,500 has been expended here, and thanks largely to Judge Egan's personal supervision, an extraordinary amount of expert work has been done for the money. Here, as at all other missions, it is the club's without exception, even those which were stand for much more. They are the litunexplored corner of Africa is to-day.

ORE OF THE KAISER'S AMERICAN FRIENTS



Andrew D. White, former United States ambassador to Germany, who recently returned to this country, declared, in an interview, his admiration for Emperor William. He said he is the hardest worked man in all Germany and is constantly striving for the good of his people. He says the Emperor has the highest admiration for America.

The agree Saily Bulletin.

ABY WAY OF AA Suggestion

Light tan, light gray or navy blue serge is best liked for girls' tailor

Small tucks and shirring appear on most of the new voile and canvas

Adjustable cuffs, with stocks to match, are made in thin, light fabrics, and form an effective addition to the summer toilet.

The wrinkled sleeve is very much

here. Sometimes it wrinkles from

and laundresses are exulting in conse-

quence. In combination with it touches

of red are very noticeable, and their

effect very chic.

summer gowns.

shoulder to elbow, hanging in a big bag from elbow to wrist. White, always becoming to young girls, is especially in favor this season,

Lace appliqued upon lace is a 1903 idea which makes one blush for the extravagance of this generation. On a robe of champagne chantilly medallions of black and white lace are lavishly used, with an effect decidedly pleasing, though so unusual. Lace adorned with lace one sees all around. Twine-colored laces are much used on

Berthas have been so much in evidence during previous seasons that one wishes the present distinctive styles could be independent of them. Howways, sometimes masquerading as a cape collar, sometimes simulating a pelerine. One of the prettiest seen is cut to fit the curves of the shoulders precisely, and has stole ends in front, prettily pointed.

A material in the height of fashion is voile. Though, of course, it is more fragile by far than linen, it also has the essential quality of being able to come out on a damp day, when chiffons would wilt and laces look out of place. White voile is being popularly worn, and, of course, is frequently laid over some color to give a little touch of brightness. Also gold belts of a soft tissue, that fold becomingly around the figure, are very much in vogue with white dresses.

Figured organdie or dotted swiss would make up attractively in a very simple and pretty blouse pattern recently noticed. It was collarless and without any fullness across the bust, blousing over the belt, dipped in front. The sleeves, low and snug fitting at the shoulder, were caught in narrow cuffs of gulpure lace. Insertion of the same decorated the front in diamond shape, the upper point just below the corsage. Insertion was similarly employed on the sleeve and shoulders, forming diamond points back and front. This blouse, particularly well adapted to a full figure, was distinguished in appearance, although so plain. If made of transparent material slip bodice would be necessary.

PAJAMAS

HEALTH DEPENDS GREATLY upon protection of the body from draughts. Pajamas as a night robe insure such protection in spite of one's natural restlessness on a warm night.

The daintiest materials, both in coloring and texture, are put into these garments, of which several styles are displayed in the lingerie section, second floor.

Women's pajamas of dainty figured dimity are \$2.49 Black and white madras is very effective in paja-

The daintiest in effect are pajamas of pink, blue or white mercerized material; these are \$4.95

Pajamas of Chinese wash silk, very Oriental, are.....\$10.00

Here's a NEW SVIT

As you might suspect it took something of decided beauty and novelty to tempt the suit man into bringing out a tailored wool suit in July. But the sult justifies his action.

Made of blue herringbone cheviot, coat fashioned in the new corset style, with seventeen strapped seams and fly front, skirt plain flare in walking length; all sizes ready Monday\$35.00

A SKIRT of grasscloth-one braid of linen lace insertion over hips and two bands at knee......\$4.45 A skirt in black Russian duck with white ring, made with graduated kilt

A line of wash skirts in Russian duck, plain blue duck and grasscloth-some plain, others trimmed in braid; special......\$1,99

tucks......\$2.50

wash SKIRTS Wash Petticoats

THREE NEW STYLES A SKIRT of black and white striped madras, made with deep flounce and two bias ruffles; special \$1.98

> A skirt of striped gingham, in blue, pink and gray, made with deep flounce and two small ruffles headed with bias

> A skirt of summer weight sateenblack and white check-made with an accordion plaited flounce and ruffle finished in bands of same material piped in red or green \$2.75

Bathing SVITS



AYRES STYLES are absolutely correct. Such suits as are here come direct from a New York maker who is authority for most of the new ideas brought out among the bathers of fashionable seaside resorts. In material cut and embellishment you will find them satisfactory in every regard. A blue mohair suit, with sailor collar,

sleeves, belt and bottom of the skirt trimmed in white pique, sells for \$4.50. A suit of black or blue brilliantine,

the one pictured with two widths of white wool braid decorating sailor collar and skirt.....\$6.75

A new style is shown by the girl standing: this is the new surplice suit of brillian-

L. S. AYRES (2) CO. Indiana's Greatest Distributers of Dry Goods.

ing schools in which the savages were been religiously kept. taught all the crafts then familiar to civilization. In these great communitiesfor they really were truly great-the Indians became skilled carpenters, masons, have nearly been completed; the church bricklayers, blacksmiths, tanners, soapmakers, farmers, stock growers, weavers, something like 1,500 miles from the then nal character of the Mission be preserved. civilized world and supplies. They also the California missions, where 2,869 neo-The missions of California are not to learned to read and write, to sing and to phytes were gathered in its palmiest days. It was then under the supervision of

tle walled outposts of civilization, then one or two priests at each place; they more remote from the "world" than any built the missions. Some idea of the great magnitude of this task may be had \$100,000. And this is but a small part of the whole great establishment. In its prime Capistrano had over 1,300 Indian neophytes. It may seem strange to relate, yet the ef-fects of these old missions are felt among the Indians to-day. The tribes stationed upon the Warner's ranch are different from any other tribes. Their savage instincts have been softened, they are more peace-able and inoffensive and make the best citizens of any of their race.

SQUATTER HOLDS MISSION LANDS. At the still larger mission of San Fernando, the club has reroofed the enormous monastary (240x60) with the original tiles. It has reroofed with shakes where the tiles could not be obtained. In the re- practically intact, although the walls were pairing of the church, a magnificent cracked in several places. Yet to-day the structure, 134 by 35 feet, the club has rebuilt some of the enormous breaches in the walls and has repaired the cloisters, the walls had simely been propped up, a little of it could easily have been saved. etc. As at Capistrano, a few years more of neglect would have put these buildings is that all repairs done are absolutely exbeyond all possibility of being saved.

A great amount of work, however, still el of the San Luis Rey, the club has reis now at work making other improvements. The mission lands have been alienated by one of those characteristic blun- of green poles. The work that is comders of the government in dealing with pleted is open to inspection, and has come matters so remote, and have been seized to be recognized as entirely competent and by a squatter. Some years ago he deeded the chapel and graveyard back to the church but retained the lands and other buildings. The club has succeeded at last, after long and tedious negotiations, in causing the entire array of buildings, obliteration, and another which check-together with sufficient land, to revert to mated a Philistine attempt to destroy sev-

ample of the general methods of the club. appointed solely on the club's urgency, a First \$1,000 was subscribed, and the interso that they may never again fall into such as can well be covered with necessary a shameful decay. It is really surprising care. to see what the club has really accom-

schools for Indians, but industrial train- tures of their meetings, which resolution has REGULAR SERIVICES FOR INDIANS.

Now the repairs upon the Pala mission

has been rededicated, the poor, crowded little graveyard doubled in size, and henceors and, in fact, learned all the other trades | forth the Indians will have regular services. needed in a self-supporting community, At San Luis Rey, the most splendid of all the club has done little, because the case has been less urgent than elsewhere. This magnificent establishment is at present occupied by a little colony of the same order They were not only churches and church that the stone church alone at Capistrano could not be replaced to-day for less than ther O'Keefe has saved the church and put it in sound shape for worship. The club has been planning, however, to spend a few hundred dollars in a short time to rebuild the fallen cloisters, which were the glory of old San Luis Rey. This mission was

> At San Diego, the mother mission, founded in 1769, the ruin has gone much further. The buildings at best, however, were not so elaborate as at some other points. The club has protected what little is left of the church, and desires to preserve the ruins of the remaining walls. Father Ubach, who took charge of the mission forty years ago, and has had charge ever since, has an old painting of it, sketched some time in the 50s, which shows the old mission in all its glory. He states that at that time it was mother mission of them all has been al-One great feature of the work of the club pert. The work has been and is placed in the hands of men who have exhaustively studied the architecture involved. The club needs to be done. At Pala, a branch chap- has seen to it that there is no "cheap and el of the San Luis Rey, the club has re- nasty" decoration; no "clap-trap" work roofed the chapel of the monastery and has been tolerated. Everything that is done is done precisely as it was originally,

founded in 1798.

Beside the preservation of the old mis-sions the club has done other work. It has made a serious campaign, which saved the historic Plaza of Los Angeles from eral hundred street names in the same The work upon this mission is a good ex- city, and has fixed, through a commission

except that seasoned timber is used instead

est of the people of Pala were awakened in the work. They were asked to donate a certain sum of money or amount of labor, to which request they immediately responded, by guaranteeing \$200. The club then sent down a man to superintend the undertaking, which, in all probability, will be States on any comparable scale. It was completed in a very short time. Already it has been retiled, and the sawed timbers have been replaced by great hewn porate name and feels that by its nearly ones brought down from the mountains. seven years of competent work it has ac-Also, three acres about the mission have quired an equitable right to the same, been purchased. Thus it can be seen that which has become practically known as the aim of the club is not alone to restore its trade mark. Its work is necessarily and preserve the old missions, but to teach the people of California the greatness of these landmarks and awaken their pride 300 miles of its scope are as large an area

Encouraged by the success of the Landplished in this line. At a recent convention of the Women's Clubs of the State, held at Santa Ana, it was decided to make the last year to do similar work in the northstudy of landmarks and the best means ern part of the State, and still another of the preservation one of the main fea- has been organized in Texas,



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